

Surveys on Sexual Behaviour

About the GPA Surveys

What Are They?

Between 1988 and 1996, the Global Programme on AIDS (GPA) (formerly the Special Programme on AIDS) designed, collected and analysed data from 25 in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Central and South America and Europe. The primary reason for these surveys was to provide information on knowledge, attitudes and behaviour with regard to HIV/ AIDS and to evaluate intervention effectiveness with the goal of aiding HIV/ AIDS prevention and control activities. More recently the GPA has been absorbed into UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

These pages describe:

- The history and background to the surveys
- The types of survey
- The countries surveyed and the data collected
- How to get hold of the data
- Selected publications analysing the data

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History and Background

In 1987 the Special Programme on AIDS, under the auspices of the World Health Organisation (WHO) was initiated. Later this was to become the Global Program on AIDS.

In 1987, six years into the pandemic the majority of the research into HIV/ AIDS was biomedical in nature, and managed in the developed world, reflecting what was seen to be the main research needs up to that date.

There was however a lack of information on the social and behavioural aspects of AIDS, which was especially apparent in developing countries.

The Partner Relations and the Knowledge, Attitude, Belief and Practice surveys were intended to help correct this lack of information by collecting baseline data. The research protocols for these surveys were developed by the WHO and GPA to assist researchers in conducting population surveys.

By the Early 1990s there were many national AIDS programmes in progress. The need for a co-ordinated evaluation of these programmes resulted in the development of a core set of HIV/ AIDS indicators, which were incorporated into the Prevention Indicator Surveys.

Later the Global Programme on AIDS was absorbed into UNAIDS the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS which currently co-ordinates these surveys.

Data Collection

The primary goal of the surveys was to provide descriptive information about the knowledge, attitudes and certain behaviours in general adult populations with regard to HIV/ AIDS and to facilitate, improve and evaluate HIV/ AIDS prevention and control activities.

The survey instrument used for data collection reflected the differing stage in the epidemic and previous survey history in the population under investigation. Firstly, baseline data on the knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and practices was required. The KABP and PR surveys (and where they were both to be used in the same population, a combined survey) were used to collect this information. Later, after interventions aimed at controlling the HIV/ AIDS epidemic had been introduced, the need for evaluation of the programme efficacy arose. Evaluation could be partly addressed by population survey and this was achieved using the Prevention Indicator survey instrument.

Types of Survey

The programme conducted four main types of survey:

1. The Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Practices (KABP) surveys,
2. Partner Relation (PR) surveys,
3. Combined (PR/ KABP) surveys,
4. Prevention Indicator (PI) surveys.

KABP Surveys

The core questionnaire for both KABP and PR survey consisted of two parts: a household or dwelling identification section and a longer section to be asked of individual men and women aged 15-49 years. The main purpose of the household form was to identify individuals eligible for the detailed personal interview. Generally it was not processed. The longer individual section was made up of core sections, which are detailed below.

The KABP surveys were designed to provide information on knowledge, attitudes and behaviour with regard to HIV/ AIDS. More specifically the KABP surveys were designed to collect data on knowledge about HIV infection and AIDS, and to investigate attitudes to and beliefs about HIV infection, attitudes to AIDS and toward people with AIDS. Further, it attempted to assess the awareness of the relationship between certain behaviours and HIV infection, to identify the main sources of AIDS information and education, to collect basic data on the relative prevalence of selected behaviours associated with the risks of HIV infection and to determine use of condoms as a means of risk reduction. Finally, it attempted to analyse the relationship between these cognitive, attitudinal and behavioural factors highlighted and socio-demographic and other characteristics.

PR Surveys

The goals of the PR surveys were broadly the similar to those of the KABP surveys, but with a greater emphasis on the measurement of sexual behaviours that carry a potential risk of HIV infection.

Combined PR/ KABP Surveys

Where KAPB and PR surveys were to be carried out in the same country they were combined into a single survey.

PI Surveys

By the Early 1990s there were many national AIDS programmes in progress. The need for a co-ordinated evaluation of these programmes resulted in the development of a core set of HIV/ AIDS indicators. The core indicators were in the area of prevention, care and support, and reduction of socio-economic impact if HIV/ AIDS. Of the 10 Prevention Indicators 4 were able to be collected in a population surveys and were subsequently incorporated into the PI Surveys.

Survey Questions

All surveys started with questions on the background of the respondents including:

ALL
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education• Employment• Mobility• Religion• Urban/ rural status• Temporary migration• Exposure to mass media

The surveys then diverged to cover the topics of primary interest:

KABP	PR	PI
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Awareness of AIDS• Knowledge of AIDS• Attitudes to AIDS• Beliefs about AIDS• Behavioural responses to AIDS• Contraceptive knowledge and use, with particular reference to condoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marriage and Parenthood• Heterosexual behaviour• Contraceptive knowledge and use, with particular reference to condoms• Knowledge and behavioural responses to sexually transmitted diseases• Knowledge, Attitudes and Beliefs about HIV/ AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marriage• Heterosexual behaviour• Contraceptive knowledge and use, with particular reference to condoms• Knowledge and behavioural responses to sexually transmitted diseases• Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and behavioural responses to HIV/ AIDS

Country Surveys

The following countries were surveyed. This table contains details on:

- The type of survey undertaken
- When the fieldwork was done
- What sampling method was used
- The sample size, and
- The population surveyed

Countries	Type of Surveys	Fieldwork Period	Sampling method	Sample Size	Observations
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	PR	July/Sept. 1990	Two stage probability	1341	Urban sample
Burundi	KABP	Jan/April 1990	Random sample over sampling urban zones	2264	National
Burundi	PR	1993	Two stage probability	1199	National
Cameroon	KABP	1990	Three stage probability	1091	(NW and SW)
Central African Republic	KABP	Sept/Nov 1989	Random sample	2431	National
Costa Rica	KABP	-	-	-	Not yet Available
Côte d'Ivoire	PR	October 1989	Random sample	3001	National
Djibouti	PI	1995	Two stage probability	1858	National
Ethiopia	PI	1993	Random sample in four cities	6876	4 cities
Gabon	-	-	-	-	Summary report available
Germany	KABP/PR	1990	Random sample weighted by sex, age and marital status	3014	West Germany
Greece (Athens)	PR	1990	Two stage clustered sample	1980	Urban
Guinea Bissau	KABP	Aug/Sept. 1990	Random sample	1297	National
Kenya	KABP	July 1989/Feb 1990	Random sample over sampling urban zones	2967	All Kenya except North Eastern Province
Lesotho	KABP/PR	Aug/Sept 1989	Two stage probability sample	1582	National
Mauritius	KABP	July/Aug 1989	Two stage probability	2463	National
Niger	KABP/PR	1992	Two stage probability	1083	National
Philippines (Manila)	KABP/PR	1990	Random sample derived from a household sample	1617	Urban
Portugal	KABP/ PR	1991	No information	2471	National
Singapore	PR	Aug/Oct 1989	Randomly selected in four	2115	Urban

			districts		
Sri Lanka	PR	Jan/Aug 1991	Two stage probability	3012	National
Tanzania	KABP	1989-1990	Two stage probability	4084	National
Tanzania	PR	1989-1990	Two stage probability	4171	National
Thailand	PR	Mid 1990	Stratified random sample	2801	Buddhist national population
Togo	KABP	June/Aug 1989	Random sample	2332	National
Uganda	PI	1995	Two stage probability	5385	4 Districts
Uganda	KABP/PR	1990	Two stage probability	3092	National
Zambia (Lusaka)	KABP/PR	End 1990	Two stage probability	1992	Urban

Data Collected

Sections of the standard questionnaire	Individual characteristics	Awareness of AIDS	Knowledge of AIDS	Sources of information	Beliefs, attitude and behaviours	Knowledge and attitude to condoms	Partnership	First relations	Relations in the last 12 months	Relations in the last 4 weeks	Symptoms/ experience of STDS	Sexual Practices	Injecting practices	Drinking habits
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	Ö		Ö				Ö		Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
Burundi 1990	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö						Ö	Ö	
Burundi 1993	Ö		Ö			Ö	Ö		Ö		Ö			
Cameroon	?													
Central African Republic	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö						..	Ö	Ö
Costa Rica ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	Ö				Ö		Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö		Ö	Ö
Djibouti	Ö		Ö			Ö	Ö		Ö		Ö			
Ethiopia	Ö		Ö			Ö	Ö		Ö		Ö			
Gabon ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
Greece (Athens)	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
Guinea Bissau	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö						Ö	Ö	Ö

¹ Documentation incomplete

Kenya	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö		
Lesotho	Ö		Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö		Ö	Ö				Ö
Mauritius	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö					
Niger	?													
Philippines (Manila)	Ö		Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö		Ö	Ö
Portugal ²	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	..	Ö	
Singapore	Ö		Ö				Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö			
Sri Lanka	Ö		Ö		Ö	..	Ö		Ö	Ö		..		
Tanzania KABP	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö								Ö
Tanzania PR	Ö		Ö		Ö		Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	
Thailand	Ö		Ö				Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö
Togo	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö						Ö		
Uganda ?	?													
Uganda 1995	Ö		Ö			Ö	Ö		Ö		Ö			
Zambia (Lusaka)	Ö		Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö

Ö : Section used

.. : Section partly used

² Age range is 18-49 except 18-34 regarding specific sexual practices

Data Sets

The datasets are in SPSS format.

Obtaining

The data sets can be obtained from on floppy disk from

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Email <mailto:icp@arcadis.be>

Each dataset costs \$250

Publications

Name a few publications on the surveys.

Cleland, J. and B. Ferry (1995). Sexual behaviour and AIDS in the developing world, World Health Organization.

White, Cleland, Carael, AIDS, 2000

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